

## IN THE POLITICAL ARENA

## Republican County Central Committee Met Yesterday.

## NO ACTION WAS TAKEN.

## TOO MUCH FRICTION FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

Meeting Was Called to Fix the Apportionment of Delegates to the County Convention—W. Thompson, National Committee Chairman of the Silver Party for Washington, Visits Salt Lake—Republicans Confident of No Contest Over District Judgeships—C. J. Pence a Formidable Candidate—Judge Henderson Returns—Nick Robertson Goes to Toledo—Populist Committee Meeting.

That matters in the Republican party are in as chaotic a condition or even worse than before the publication of Chairman Dwyer's address, was evidenced by the result of an effort to hold a meeting of the county committee yesterday.

Chairman Parsons called the committee together to fix the apportionment of delegates to the county convention but discussion arose at the outset and it was found necessary to adjourn the meeting without any action which was done after a long and very heatedly. The meeting adjourned subject to call by the chairman.

Hon. George W. Thompson, of Tacoma, Wash., the national committeeman of the Silver party for his state, passed through Salt Lake yesterday on his way home from the convention at St. Louis. He stopped off a few hours to take a glance at the Utah situation and left again in the evening.

Thompson has always been a Republican up to the time of the silver convention last June when he allied himself with the silver forces. At St. Louis he took a prominent part in the convention and had considerable to do with the framing of the platform that was adopted.

After the convention Mr. Thompson made a tour of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and addressed a number of large meetings in each state. His purpose in making the tour was to feel the pulse of the people and as a result he has little doubt that all three will go strongly for silver. At Lincoln Mr. Thompson was entertained by Mr. Bryan and then addressed a meeting of 2,000 people whom he said were tumultuously enthusiastic for Bryan. Mr. Thompson says there is no doubt that Washington will be carried for the Bryan and Sewall ticket.

Republicans are putting on an air of great confidence these days that there will be no contest for the district judgeships in this district, but that they are sure to be very grossly mistaken is becoming more apparent every day. The Democrats are beginning to wake up on the subject and are casting about for strong candidates to run against those of the Republicans who are looked upon by them as being very weak. For the past few days several candidates have been mentioned, most prominent among them being C. J. Pence upon whom sentiment is rapidly growing. It is now considered practically assured that he can have the nomination for one of the seats. If this is so, and Pence is being brought to bear to have him enter the race. Other candidates mentioned are J. E. First, N. Cherry and Judge Norrell. Mr. Cherry's friends are making a vigorous canvass in his behalf and think they have a good show for success.

Judge Henderson returned from the east yesterday where he has been for some time. His friends will get together shortly and make preparations for his return to the bench.

Nick Robertson expects to go to Toledo county this week to do some preliminary campaign work.

Secretary L. N. Gray, of the Populist state committee has called a meeting of the committee to be held in Salt Lake Tuesday to reorganize the committee which was disrupted by the action of the Populist national convention.

C. D. Lane, of California, and a Bryan enthusiast, returns to Salt Lake today from a visit to the state capital.

The "Ladies Bryan Silver Club" will be held during the coming week as follows:

Monday, 10—Fifth precinct. The residence of Mrs. C. E. Newman, opposite Salt Lake theatre.

Tuesday, 11—Fourth precinct. Mrs. W. M. Stewart, 12—Third precinct. Mrs. John Alford, 13—Central street. Mrs. J. E. First, 14—Main street. Mrs. M. J. Allen, corner Eighth East and Seventh South.

Wednesday, 15—Second precinct. Mrs. Baldwin, 55 Second South street.

The meetings will open at 2:30 p. m. each day, when the object and aim will be clearly defined, by popular and experienced speakers. The clubs being purely patriotic in character, will therefore be strictly non-partisan. All are earnestly invited to attend.

Tr. Ellen B. Ferguson will attend each meeting to aid in organizing the clubs, and will make brief addresses on free silver.

The Ladies Bryan free silver club will hold their meeting Monday at 2:30 p. m. at Mrs. S. E. Newman's, No. 73 West First South street. Emmeline B. Foster and Ellen B. Ferguson will be present to give addresses and every lady in Salt Lake city is invited to attend.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 8.—The Niagara, Amey, Isolds, the Salt and Pentent started today for the south sea, in the regatta of the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian club. A northwest wind was blowing and rain was falling heavily. The course was 28 miles long. The Pentent won; Niagara second. The Isolds and Salt were grounded for ten minutes and this practically put them out of the race. The Audrey abandoned the contest.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Constantinople correspondent of the United Associated Presses telegraphs that the port's action in dissolving the old Armenian law council and illegally appointing a new council, has excited the wrath of the Armenians. The new council will meet today to elect a League of Nations for the patriarch. Matthew Izmirlian who resigned the other day, the council will probably elect the bishop of Jerusalem. The dispatch adds that the government has granted a pension of £200 to the late patriarch.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

WEST END, Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 8.—The tie between Wrenn and Larned, which resulted in the Norwood park tennis tournament yesterday, was played off this afternoon be-

fore a large and enthusiastic crowd. Larned was again successful, winning by a score of three sets to one. The match was even more brilliant than that of yesterday, and excitement ran high throughout. This gives Larned the Norwood cup to keep.

NEVADA REPUBLICANS.

CARSON, Nev., Aug. 8.—The Nevada Republican state central committee met here today, with every county in the state represented. After preliminary work the resignation of T. Coffin, the former chairman of the committee, and J. B. Overton was accepted. Both joined the Republican party. Vacancies in the committee were filled by the appointment of William McMillan, A. Chon, H. A. Lemmon and S. Patterson. Ex-Governor Colcord was elected chairman. The state convention will be held here on Sept. 17.

## FARMS VS. CITIES.

You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities are in favor of these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country.—William Jennings Bryan.

## "NATIONAL DEMOCRATS."

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HELD A MEETING YESTERDAY.

Bryan Chairman and Wilson, of Indianapolis, Secretary—"Honest Money League."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The executive committee of the national Democratic party held its first meeting today.

W. D. Bynum was chosen chairman and John R. Wilson of Indianapolis, secretary. This committee on transportation was appointed: Hopkins of Illinois, chairman; Faulkner of Alabama and Holding of Ohio.

The committee on campaign literature is composed of Cutcheon of Minnesota and Usher of Wisconsin. Inasmuch as a demand for sound money literature is simply tremendous, the committee was ordered to at once go about getting documents together. The demand, says Secretary Wilson, is particularly great in Indiana. Messrs. Bynum and Wilson were authorized to select headquarters in Indianapolis to be used until the national convention at least. They have not determined where the permanent headquarters will be located. An address to the public is being prepared by the executive committee. Secretary Wilson says that it will be ready for publication within a week.

John J. Rooney, secretary of the Democratic Honest Money League of America with headquarters in New York, appeared before the committee to offer the sound money party all the aid that it can possibly give. This league is a month old and was organized for the single purpose of defeating the Chicago ticket. Major John Byrne, formerly of Detroit, now of New York, is president, and ex-Governor Flower of New York is treasurer. The league's principal officers and its membership, Mr. Rooney says, are filled with men prominently identified in the New York business world. His offers of assistance to the committee was accepted, and he was asked to forward all the literature at his command at once. He notified the committee that two days after Bryan makes his speech in New York, Bourke Cockran will make a reply. The committee has not yet chosen its committee on finance. It will meet again in Chicago at the Palmer House on August 17.

## THE THIEVES OF TODAY.

I may be in error, but in my humble judgment he who would rob a man of his necessary food or pollute the spring at which he quenches his thirst, is as much an enemy to the community as the man who, by his actions, brings dishonor to his name, or condemns his mind to the gloomy night of ignorance, is no more an enemy of his race than the man who, deaf to the entreaties of the poor and blind to the suffering he would cause, seeks to destroy one of the money metals given by the Almighty to supply the needs of commerce.—William Jennings Bryan.

## BLOOD WILL FLOW.

## RACE WAR IN ARKANSAS IS ON IN EARNEST.

Three Negroes Dead, Eight Wounded, and Many Run Out of the Country By the Whites.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 8.—The race war in Polk county has broken out in earnest and as a result of the first battle three negroes are dead, eight wounded and many have been run out of the country by the whites. Several negroes have passed through this place who were forced to leave the country, and they bring news of a pretty bad condition of affairs.

The trouble is between white and black laborers employed on the grading work of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad near Horatio, Ark. The white laborers are determined that the negroes shall not work on the road, and are being backed up by citizens of the county, who have armed themselves for the purpose of running the negroes out.

## BEFORE DEMONETIZATION.

Before demonetization both metals constituted the redemption money of the world; and as both metals existed in about the same quantities, it gave us twice as much money of redemption as we have now. There is in the world now, according to the report of the director of our mint, \$3,727,018,889 in gold, and \$3,220,671,946 in silver. The redemption money of the world is divided into two parts: the part of the two metals by the demonetization of silver, and the attempt to maintain our credit in gold, has reduced the redemption money of the world from \$7,948,560,835 to \$3,727,018,889, or a little less than one-half the original amount.—Coin's Financial School.

## ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST ELABORATE ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, IF NOT IN THE WORLD—IT HAS JUST BEEN COMPLETED AND IS THE HOME OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF NEW YORK—EVERYTHING DONE AT THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON—ELECTRIC ELEVATORS, DUMB-WATERS, HEARTH-STONES, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO AND EVEN A PRIVATE ROOF GARDEN FITTED OUT WITH ELECTRIC DEVICES.

A little girl who had become heartily sick of the ordinary duties of life once wished that she might go to fairyland, where she could dream away existence and have nothing to do. The groom heard her foolish desires and one day while she was asleep conveyed her to the land of perpetual sunshine and installed her in a beautiful palace surrounded by gardens full of fragrant flowers. Here she found her slightest wish always anticipated. If she wanted to pluck a flower, it forestalled her by dropping into her hand. If she wished to go to a distant spot, it came to her before she could make a movement. Even her food conveyed itself to her mouth and saved her the trouble of swallowing it. Everything, in fact, was done at her slightest inclination. She, however, soon tired of an enforced inactivity and was very glad when at last she was allowed to return to the workaday world.

OLD FABLE.

The nearest actual approach to the fairyland of the fable exists in New York City. It is the home of the president of one of the large exchanges and it is situated on West Seventy-fifth



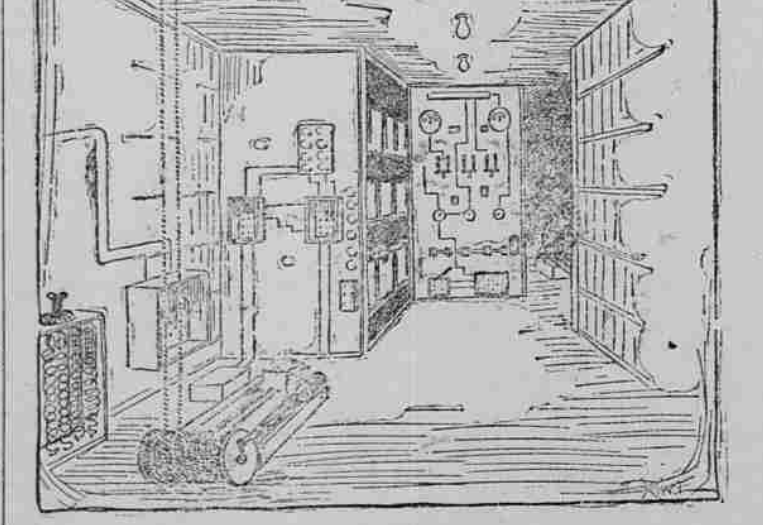
Edison's Statue of "The Triumph of Electric Light" and Electric Elevator—Electric Closet.

street. In this house it is almost impossible to do a stroke of work or perform a series of concerted actions. Everything is done for you, apparently by magic, though really by electricity. It is probably the most elaborate electrically equipped residence in the country, if not in the world. Everything is done by the current and it is only necessary to reach about your finger to have it done. It would seem as though the family of the owner must die of lassitude and the servants grow so lazy as never to be fit for work in another place. Most of the servants are flung heads up how they have so little to do.

The occupants of the house seldom or never walk up stairs. An electric elevator carries them from floor to floor, and even up to the private roof garden fitted out with electrical devices. No attendant is required to work this elevator. It is the perfection of automatic action. A single push button on each landing controls it. No matter if the car is above or below your floor, a pressure of the button will call it to you. This is, of course, possible, because of the automatic action of the pole-changers and switches which are placed at every floor and are worked by the car itself. Once a push button has been pressed the car passes under the control of the person who pressed the button, and no matter how much the other buttons are pressed they will not act until the first one is released. This is done by means of a commutator which throws all of the other buttons out of circuit; for if two persons on different

floors should attempt to work the car at the same time it might prove fatal to human life. The car door also is automatic and the car cannot be moved until the door is shut and locked. This elevator is lighted by tiny but brilliant electric lamps, and there is a flexible tube telephone in the car which enables one to speak to any part of the house.

Such a thing as the ordinary opening and shutting of a door never occurs in this house. Near every door there is a push button. Press this and the door slides into the wall, or vice versa. The pressure of another button locks or unlocks the door. Sometimes it is not necessary to be near the door in order to open or close it. A small button on the side of the bed is what is known in electrical circles as "flexible"—bifurcated cords with wooden knobs or handles on the ends. In each handle are four buttons marked successively: Asleep, Awake, Shut and Locked. The pressure of the first two buttons sends a signal to various parts of the house that the master is asleep or awake. The bedroom is approached by a long hall or entry way. Lying in bed the occupant of the house can shut and lock or unlock and open the



View of Collar Showing Switchboard, Dynamo Room, Storage Battery and Elevator Apparatus.

fore to install his own plant. Storage batteries supply the current to the house. The cells themselves are stored by dynamo which is worked in its turn by a gas engine. This entails no trouble, however, because the switches on the elaborate switchboard at intervals of one or two months. This in a measure provides the feasibility of electric lighting for country residences.

In fact everything seems to be done at a touch of a button in this house, and the inhabitants have become thoroughly used to it. The owner has tried to enjoy some of the delights of ordinary activity by becoming a photographer, but here the modern deity of the mansion has pursued him and his private studio is "electric." Are concentrating lamps enable the owner to take pictures day and night, and there are electric developing processes on which he experiments. He has even had wires run underground from his cellar plant to the houses of

his business partners and for his father-in-law on the next street. He supplies them with lighting current. It is not apparent that there are any other hair-curlers or electric cigar lighters in the house, but there is no reason why they should not have been concealed in some out-of-the-way corner. In short, if there is a germ of domestic electricity stalking abroad it would probably select this house for its city residence.

THEODORE WATERS.

## MISSED BY ACCIDENT.

Misadventures of Mr. Denegre, Who Came Near Wearing a Senatorial Toga.

No candidate has ever come nearer the United States senatorship and lost than Walter Denegre of Louisiana, who was defeated for that position the other day by ex-Governor S. D. McEnery. Mr. Denegre was an independent Democratic candidate, supported by those who demanded a more exact election law, a constitutional convention and a reform in existing abuses. Starting with 39 votes for senator, he reached 60 votes on May 28. The election law was expected to be passed the next day, and it seemed certain that Mr. Denegre would win, and three times that day he was within an inch of election.

It required 67 votes to elect. Mr. Denegre got 65 votes. His 67th man, Representative Fauria of St. Tammany, who wanted to vote for him, was a little late, but ought to have reached the state house on time. The opposition, however, put every obstacle in his way, obstructed the entrance to the assembly hall, and Fauria got there just too late to vote. Just before the vote was announced Representative Troclair of Lafayette charged to Denegre, giving him a majority, but he was too late. Fauria got there to hear him, and the result was announced as only 65 votes for Denegre.

A second ballot was demanded, when Denegre was assured of 72 votes, but to him, withdrew the senate, under a ruling which was afterward shown to be erroneous. The next day, when ex-Governor McEnery had been telegraphed to and had consented to run against Denegre, the latter's ill-luck continued. The ballot was an exciting one, the two candidates being "up and down" with each other. In the midst of this excitement what was the surprise of everyone to hear Representative Klempfer, Baton Rouge, an ardent Denegre man, vote for McEnery. It was a slip of the tongue, made in the excitement of the moment. The roll call was rushed on before Klempfer discovered his error, but it was too late. He changed his vote after, but it was too late. The four successive accidents—if accidents they can be called—robbed Mr. Denegre of the senatorship when it seemed within his grasp—Harpers Weekly.

## LESSENS THE COST OF PAPER.

Invention of a Wisconsin Man By Which Pine Slabs Are Transformed.

James Lappen, the young paper maker of Appleton, has discovered a new liquid for making paper pulp of wood. He is now in Milwaukee getting a patent and looking for capital to start a stock company.

Mr. Lappen's invention has already received a great deal of attention in American and English newspapers. The new "liquor," as Mr. Lappen terms it, is made of chemicals mixed in a secret, which Mr. Lappen keeps as such. The advantage of the new liquor over that now used in paper pulp manufacture, he says, many and great. By means of the powerful liquor now only spruce can be made into paper pulp, but Mr. Lappen's mixture transforms pine, especially slabs and edgings, spruce, basswood, poplar, hemlock and tamarack into pulp. The liquor now used in the paper mills eats the tanks and machinery and gives off violent fumes of sulphur, he states, while his liquor does not corrode and is not dissipated.

The inventor claims further that his liquor is much less expensive than that in use, and he guarantees to reduce the cost of making paper from 10 to 25 per cent. This he claims, will enable him to sell paper 1 cent a pound less than now and still make a good profit.

As an incidental saving Mr. Lappen mentions that his liquor is a complete disinfectant. It is used in the paper mills in Appleton or Mineral Point, where the pine which his liquor can transform into paper pulp costs half as much or less.

One of the important advantages claimed by Mr. Lappen for his liquor is that it cooks the wood to pulp in the digester in six hours or less. The paper pulp process at present requires the digesting of wood for 24 hours.

The quality of paper produced by Mr. Lappen's improved method is remarkably good, judging from the samples he has shown. The liquor is wonderfully firm and pliant, and the color is very good.

One of the samples shown is as thick and firm as leather, and this sample attracted the attention of the Milwaukee shoe manufacturers, with whom the inventor is now negotiating. They believe the leathery paper can be used for inner soles, heels and shanks. The complete success of Mr. Lappen's improved method of making paper pulp was demonstrated a few weeks ago in the plant of the Mineral Point Lined and Fiber company. The tests were made by the company's inspectors and Mr. Allen is cashier of the First National bank of Mineral Point, and he has interested himself in Mr. Lappen's behalf. Figuring the cost of the liquor at \$1.50 a day, the cost of the paper pulp which Mr. Lappen made at Mineral Point was \$17 a ton. The cost by the other process, using the old sulphur liquor, is, Mr. Lappen says, from \$20 to \$25 a ton.

One of the experts who have investigated Mr. Lappen's improvements is Elmer Pope of Kaukauna, who made paper at the World's fair. He was convinced by the Mineral Point demonstration, Mr. Lappen says.

While experimenting with the new liquor Mr. Lappen found that it would separate the shive from the pulp better than any other known process, leaving a clear linen fiber, which can be used for twines and fine paper. The cost of separating the shive by Mr. Lappen's process is only \$5 a ton, including the cost of the straw. This feature alone is, in the inventor's estimation, enough to make his discovery of great value.

## WEE BIRTS.

It is very bad form to be in such a hurry that you must put your gloves on in the street.

White sweet peas and white roses are used at all white weddings now so much in vogue.

Pink and white is an essentially summer color for hall decoration in country houses.

## Secret

Messrs. A. Schilling & Company of San Francisco have a secret to tell you—how you can make your tea as good as Mrs. Blank's.

Takes one minute to learn it—and you can apply it to any good tea.

## THE LAPIDARY'S ART.

HIS WONDERFUL SKILL IN CUTTING, SHAPING AND POLISHING STONES—METHODS AND TOOLS—SOME OF THE FINEST WORK IS DONE IN BOSTON AND NEW YORK—TWELVE MILLION JEWELS USED IN AMERICAN WATCHES ALONE.

BY GEORGE F. KUNZ.

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In precious stone cutting the first step is to chip it with a large, square-edged hammer on an iron plate, or slit it by means of a circular disk of thin sheetiron placed horizontally, and made to revolve by simple machinery. Diamond dust, mixed with sperm or other oil, is applied to the edge of the iron plate, a raised edge around the table preventing the loss of dust. A small quantity is put on the disk, and from time to time removed. When cut the stone is ground on horizontal wheels, called laps, made of lead, iron, copper, tin or alloys, and sometimes of wood of different degrees of hardness. On these narrow emery, diamond, the jewelers' dum powder. For some gems wheels are used covered with cloth, leather, or hard brushes. The emery, finely ground, is gradually imbedded itself firmly in the lead or other soft metal, of which the wheels are made. The stone firmly mounted to a gem stick with shellac and brick dust, is pressed against the wheel. The facets, or flat surfaces which give brilliancy to transparent stones, are cut by a simple contrivance. By the side of the horizontal grinding wheel is placed an upright, heavy club-like piece of wood, resembling a long-necked, very different places, notches are cut. As it revolves the gem presses on the wheel, and the surface is cut away. To make a new facet, the rod holding the gem is held against a notch which gives a new shelling, and a new angle. A wooden instrument is used by some lapidaries to hold the gem stick, the facets being adjusted by a mechanical contrivance. Only in the very common imitation watch stones is the stone held in the hand. The diamond lapidary's work is made from soft, or imperfect coarse diamonds, selling from 75 cents to \$2 a carat. The workmen acquire wonderful facility in shaping and polishing stones, and a simple pattern will produce the required object with great rapidity.

The finest cutting of precious stones is done in London, Paris, New York and in the East. In the East, the most famous stones in Paris and the East are garnets in Bohemia; of amethyst, citrine, Spanish topaz (brown topaz) in Paris, Oberstein, etc.; of blue, white and green topaz, amethysts, green garnets, rubies, sapphires, etc. Some of the finest gems in the crowns of Austria, Germany and Russia are sapphires and emeralds that have been pierced in this manner.

The Oriental polish precious stones in all manner of irregular shapes, according to the form of the piece when found, and even lately in India gems have been polished in this manner, partly rounding, and drilled in number of places to be suspended by wire. Rubies, sapphires, chrysoberyls, and garnets, moonstones, and Indian garnets are almost entirely polished in London, Paris and the East. These are sent to Europe, principally to London, where the commission houses receive orders for the various parcels from America, France and other quarters of the globe.

Gem cutting is carried on in Ceylon, but almost entirely in the primitive Oriental style, with very little regard for beauty, but simply for the purpose of retaining as much weight as possible. The English Oriental stone cutters are not so good as the French, but the most remarkable work ever done is that of the French lapidaries.

In modern times the cutting of garnets has been almost entirely confined to Bohemia, and in the East, where the industry has flourished since the early part of the sixteenth century. It may be that many of the garnets found in the early European and Byzantine remains, consisting of flat, round, or net set in gold, as well as beads and gems on which were inscribed mythological subjects, were originally brought from the East, and were manufactured in India, where the garnet is found in great quantities in the United States, requiring about 12,000,000 of these from seven to twenty-one for each watch; of these 5,000,000 are ruby and sapphire, and 7,000,000 are garnet. The value of the garnets is \$300,000. Most of them are imported, but one large company does its own cutting, employing about 200 hands, and it is alleged that American garnets are used. To be of value for this purpose, the material need not be of fine color and brilliancy, but must be flawless, of some decided shade of red or blue, and of greater hardness than quartz.

Many of the aboriginal stone objects found in North America and elsewhere are marvellous of lapidary skill in chipping, grinding and polishing. Few lapidaries could duplicate the arrow points of obsidian from New Mexico, or those of jasper, agate, sardonyx, and other minerals found along the Willamette river in Oregon. No lapidary could drill a hard stone object truer than some of the banner stones, tubes and other objects made of quartz, and found in these same states. The latter objects are often from four to six inches in diameter, and occasionally seven inches in length, and are found in the center of the two sides would all most suggest that they were turned in a lathe.

In the museum "Völkerkunde" at Berlin is a remarkable specimen of lapidary work. It is an obsidian ear ornament and one and one-half inches in diameter and one and one-fourth inches in height, a perfect circle of smoke-gray obsidian, with a central hole. In the center ring being not more than one twenty-fifth of an inch. Few of our present lapidaries, with all the modern appliances, could produce better work in the same material. It is a unique and interesting object; a corn husk of jadeite, clinging to which is an animal resembling a monkey or a rabbit, the ornamentation of which is scratched in.

Certain rules have been laid down for detecting forgeries in ancient gems, yet all are quite useless when the work in question is that of a clever forger, who has carefully studied and copied the characteristics of the genuine antique.

The fact is, in no other class of art is it so difficult to distinguish the genuine from the false, because age makes no alteration on materials that resist such acids as the tomb or burial world brings them in contact with, giving no patina or color to a hard-polished gem; and secondly, because, owing to the hardness of the material and the laborious methods of working it, there is necessarily something mechanical in the process of engraving a gem which makes less prominent the artist's personal peculiarities and touch. A highly polished, fresh-looking surface is not always a proof that the gem is modern. Copies made by the most skillful engravers of the last century, such as Nodding, Fieschi, and others, are quite indistinguishable from antiques.

The skillful forger is careful to use only such tools as were in use among the ancients, and there are often no means of deciding whether a wheel-cut or a drill cavity in a hard gem was made yesterday or 2,000 years ago. The more obvious signs of age, such as a worn surface, covered with fine scratches, can be given to modern gems in many different ways. The desolating appearance of long wear can be produced by forcing the newly cut gem down a turkey's throat, and leave it for a few days to be shaken up with bits of stone and gravel contained in the turkey's craw, or by putting it in a box of gravel at the end of a pulley shaft. Freshly cut amethysts readily take on the marks of age from ordinary rubbing and scratching, or when mixed with iron filings in sand, which rapidly gives to the white layer of an onyx the dead, glossy look frequently resulting from great age.

In most cases, however, imitations of antique gems are not the work of dealers who combine sufficient knowledge with the requisite skill, and a careful study of ancient gems will save the student or collector from being deceived in the purchase of such cases.

Among the difficult cases to distinguish are those gems which, though originally antique, have been partially or wholly recut by modern hands. In the last century, a rude manner of recutting gems was common, the recutting of antique cameos and intaglios as frequent as adding of a fine piece of charcoal or a plain piece of old armor, enhancing its beauty many fold and deceiving the buyer.

## COUNTY SCHOOLS.

SUPERINTENDENT VAN COTT MAKES A REPORT OF FINANCE.

Table Showing Receipts and Disbursements—Payment of Teachers—List of Pedagogues Already Employed.

After several days of constant and unremitting labor, County Superintendent of Schools Van Cott yesterday completed the financial report of the various districts in this county. The table below is the total of all combined.

When it comes to the balance on hand it must not be considered as being in the hands of the superintendent himself, but is held by the trustees of the various districts.

The appended table will show the money situation in this county as a whole:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand last report.....	\$10,294.25
From district taxes.....	24,197.39
From state appropriation.....	20,962.48
From county school fund.....	26,701.61
From tuition fees, etc.....	3,123.99
From bonds sold.....	18,400.00
Total.....	\$110,579.65
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Payment of teachers, male.....	\$4,249.45
Payment of teachers, female.....	17,127.35
For buildings.....	29,000.22
Books, etc.....	1,200.00
Apparatus, globes, etc.....	698.04
Repairs.....	1,140.35
Improvements.....	1,642.60
Current expenses.....	2,000.00
Compensation of trustees.....	2,674.00
Pay of officers appointed by trustees.....	1,454.37
Payment of bonds and interest.....	4,955.23
Payment of debts incurred prior to this year.....	9,454.76
Amount on hand.....	10,294.25
Total.....	\$110,579.65

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Outstanding indebtedness in current year.....\$ 3,446.64

Bonds.....\$ 2,000.00

Floating indebtedness.....10,235.00

Increase floating debt.....2,894.77

Decrease floating debt.....2,301.23

## TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

The following is a partial list of the teachers employed to teach in the schools of the county this winter:

Sandy, Alex. Nelson, principal; Claude White, Iona Thorn, Maud M. Lawson, Laura B. Gibson, Flora E. Trip.

Mill Creek, thirty-first district—Mr. Howieson, principal; Miss Maria James, Big Cottonwood—Arthur Stayner, Jr. Mervin W. Davis, Emily Batt.

Bingham—A. C. Harrington, principal; Fanny Chen.

Murray, district 32—D. W. Moffat, Libbie Steffenson.

Murray, district 24—C. C. Steffenson, Miss H. McCoy, Carl E. Ganin.

Mill Creek, thirty-second district—J. D. Cummings, principal; James R. Nielson, Lavina Van Cott.

Mountains Dell—Edward Anderson.

Taylorville—Albert Spencer, George Hand, William.

West Jordan—Frank Bell, Geneva Esbert, Ada R. Sharp, Adelaide Spencer.

## VENETIAN BANDITS.

Titled Knaves Who Formerly Inhabited Italy.

According to Gozzadini, a conscientious historian, in one single province of Italy, Romagna, the number of bandits previous to Sixtus V.'s elevation to the papacy varied from 12,000 to 25,000. These were bandits in the literal sense; that is, men who were called from their